THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[JULY 20, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1302.]

LONDON, *March* 21.

IN the debate which aroſe in the Committee of Supply laſt Monday night, on the eſtimate of the army extraordinaries, the death of the gallant General MONTGOMERY was lamented in ſtrains of the moſt pathetic eloquence that ever were heard in the Houſe of Commons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Colonel Barre, diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the occaſion, and vied with each other in the panegyric of that hero. General Burgoyne, though he expreſſed a ſtrong zeal againſt the American cauſe, in a very handſome manner did juſtice to his merits; and ſaid, that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded, when they were thus "praiſed, wept, and honoured by the muſe he loved."*.....*Pope.

Lord North cenſured the unqualified liberality of the praiſes beſtowed on General MONTGOMERY by the Gentlemen in oppoſition, becauſe they were beſtowed upon a REBEL; and ſaid he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loſs. He admitted, indeed, that he was brave, he was able, he was humane, he was generous; but ſtill he was only a brave, able, humane, and generous *rebel*; and ſaid, that the verſe of the tragedy of Cato might be applied to him: "Curſe on his virtues, they've undone his country."

Mr. Fox roſe a ſecond time, and ſaid the term of rebel, applied by the noble Lord to that excellent perſon, was no certain mark of diſgrace, and therefore he was the leſs earneſt to clear him of the imputation; for that all the great aſſertors of liberty, the ſaviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind, in all ages had been called REBELS; that they even owed the conſtitution, which enabled them to ſit in that Houſe, to a REBELLION.

Yeſterday morning four waggons laden with money were ſent off from the Bank, under a proper eſcort, to Portſmouth, for payment of his Majeſty's ſhips and the tranſports lying there bound to America.

March 30. Previous to the departure of the foreign mercenaries to America, the ſums ſtipulated for their hire and pay is to be advanced by Great Britain. The Prince of Waldeck, and ſeveral of the German Princes who have engaged to furniſh troops, are expected in England. Theſe Princes have a juſter notion of the finances of England to permit their ſubjects to embark before they are paid for their hire.

March 29. An evening paper of laſt night ſays, out of the proviſion article of hogs lately ſent to Boſton, we can aſſure the public, that what from diſeaſes, &c. only *four hogs* were landed, which, after paying every expence, ſtood Government in the very moderate ſum of eleven hundred pounds per hog; the ſour-crout, from ſimilar circumſtances, coſt them ſeven hundred pounds. *Query*: If an army of fifty thouſand men, at the diſtance of three thouſand miles, are to be fed at this expence (allowing them to be victorious) is it not paying too dear for ſuch a conqueſt?

Col. St. Paul is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

Orders are ſaid to be given from the war-office, and alſo from the victualing-office, to ſtop all proviſions from being put on board the tranſport ſhips, and for the ſoldiers laying at Portſmouth, Chatham, &c. upon embarking, and to ſtop all other proceedings for twenty days.

It is aſtoniſhing how any man could ever dream of ſending cavalry to America. Only let us for a moment conceive, a dragoon with his bags, his bucket, his boots, his belts, his havre ſack, his cloak, his cantine, his broad ſword and his carbine, galloping round a tree to catch a rifleman or an Indian! It is a cow catching a hare. The idea is laughable, if the conſequences were not ſerious.

April 11. Advice is received from Gibraltar, that one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, belonging to Admiral Mann's ſquadron, had chaſed five American veſſels into the Bay of Cadiz. The Captain of the man of war immediately waited on the commander in chief at that port, who informed him, that if he would put to ſea immediately, the Americans ſhould not land their cargoes, but quit the place in 24 hours. The man of war left the port directly, and cruized off the mouth of the bay till the above veſſels (which were forced to put to ſea) came out, which they made prizes of and carried into Gibraltar.

Orders are ſent to Chatham for his Majeſty's frigate Amazon, Capt. Jacobs, of 32 guns, to be fitted out for the North American ſtation.

April 13. General Burgoyne carried with him 1200 flat-bottomed boats, "all ready framed," to carry his army acroſs the lakes to penetrate into the back ſettlements of New England.

April 16. Letters from Stockholm adviſe, that the great activity ſhewn in putting the army, fleet and fortreſſes in the beſt ſtate of defence, cauſes much talk; which, added to the like activity in the Pruſſian ports, make ſome think all things are not right between the two powers: Time, however, will clear up this matter.

It may be depended upon, as an abſolute fact, that the Prince of Brunſwick poſitively refuſed to let his regiment go to America; and on its being inſiſted on, reſigned his commiſſion immediately.

Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the journey of Prince Henry of Pruſſia to Peterſburg is looked upon to relate to the affairs of other nations beſides thoſe of Poland.

The Spaniards are augmenting every garriſon of the leaſt conſequence in the Streights. At Barcelona an entire new battery is raiſed of 18 pounders, all braſs.

Some new regulations are to be made in the naval departments; for which orders are ſent to the commiſſioners of the ſeveral dockyards to attend the Admiralty Board the ſecond of next month.

April 19. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at Lord Germaine's office from Governor Tryon at New York, which was immediately ſent to the King at Buckingham Houſe.

Yeſterday private letters were received at Northumberland Houſe, from Lord Percy at Boſton, which were brought by way of New York.

A report prevails, and gains no ſmall credit in the political circle, that Lord George Germaine is to go over to America, as Preſident of the Council of Commiſſioners, who are ſhortly to embark with full powers of receiving the ſubmiſſion of thoſe colonies who chooſe to return to their allegiance. They are likewiſe empowered to grant a pardon to any offenders they think proper.

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PROVIDENCE, *June* 22.

WEDNESDAY laſt Capt. James Munro, of this port, in a letter of marque ſloop, arrived here from Hiſpaniola. On the [illegible] laſt. he retook two ſloops, loaded with lumber, from Edenton, in North Carolina, which had been taken by the Alcide frigate, and ordered to Antigua. Captain Munro ſent the prizes to Hiſpaniola, and has brought home with him a perſon taken on board one of them, who calls himſelf a brother to the preſent Lord Cranſton.

Wedneſday laſt the officers taken by Capt. Biddle out of two tranſport ſhips from Scotland, arrived here, and have ſince been conducted to a place of ſafety in the country, as were alſo a number of officers belonging to the Britiſh navy, who had been confined here for ſome time paſt.

WATERTOWN, *June* 24. Yeſterday afternoon 13 large ſhips were ſeen ſtanding in for Boſton, thought to be the remainder of the Scotch fleet, with their convoy.

NEW YORK, *July* 1.

THE number of tranſports now at Sandy Hook, we hear, amounts to one hundred and thirteen, and we have not the leaſt reaſon to doubt that General Howe is in this fleet. From the number of troops now here, and thoſe on their way from different parts of the country, it is computed our army will ſoon amount to twenty five thouſand [illegible]

Laſt Friday in the forenoon was executed in a field between [illegible] nels M'Dougall and Huntington's camp, near the Bowry-lane (in the preſence of near twenty thouſand ſpectators) a ſoldier belonging to his Excellency General Waſhington's guards, for mutiny and conſpiring, being one of thoſe who formed, and was ſoon to have put in execution, that horrid plot of aſſaſſinating the ſtaff officers, blowing up the magazines, and ſecuring the paſſes of the town on the arrival of the hungry miniſterial myrmidons. It is hoped the remainder of thoſe miſcreants, now in our poſſeſſion, will meet with a puniſhment adequate to their crimes.

July 4. Laſt Thurſday arrived at the Hook (like the ſwarm of locuſts eſcaped from the bottomleſs pit) a fleet ſaid to be 130 ſail of ſhips and veſſels from Halifax, having on board General Howe, &c. ſent out by the tyrants of Great Britain, after deſtroying the Engliſh conſtitution there, on the pious deſign of enſlaving the Britiſh colonies and plundering their property at pleaſure, or murdering them at once, and taking poſſeſſion of all, as Ahab did of Naboth's vineyard.

It is currently reported that our cruiſers have taken thirteen ſail of tranſports to the eaſtward.

July 8. The fleet from Halifax, we informed our readers, in our laſt, was arrived at Sandy Hook, to the amount of 113 ſail: It is difficult,

from their ſituation, to aſcertain their number, but we ſuppoſe it does not exceed 130 ſail. Monday it came up into Yakes's Bay, below the Narrows; Tueſday ſeveral ſhips came to at the Watering-Place; and by Thurſday noon the whole fleet was at anchor in a line from Kill Van Kull to Simonſon's ferry, on the eaſt ſide of Staten Iſland. The Aſia brought up the rear of the fleet, and in the Narrows was fired at from a ſmall battery on Long Iſland, which compliment was returned by about 40 twenty four pounders, one of which lodged in the wall of the houſe of Mr. Bennet, but did no hurt to the family; and three ſhot had near done much miſchief to the houſe and family of Mr. Denniſe Denniſe, one of them narrowly miſſing the kitchen, wherein was a number of the family; a ſecond ſtruck the barn, and the third deſtroyed much of the fence of the garden oppoſite the front door of the manſion houſe.

Part of the army is now encamped on Staten Iſland, and we have not the leaſt reaſon to doubt will endeavour to ſecure the north ſide thereof by entrenchments, whilſt the ſhipping protects the other parts of it.

As ſoon as the troops landed, they paraded the north ſhore, and on Wedneſday morning made their appearance near Elizabeth Town Point: but the country being ſoon alarmed, they retreated, took up the floor of the draw-bridge in the Salt Meadows, and immediately threw up ſome works. Their near approach to Elizabeth Town Point greatly alarmed the inhabitants of Eſſex county, and particularly the people of Elizabeth Town and Newark, but they are now in a condition to receive them whenever they may think proper to approach.

Two young men from Elizabeth Town croſſed the river in a canoe laſt Thurſday, and fired upon the regulars; but a number of them ruſhing out of the woods, they were obliged to retreat and croſs the river again.

We hear two man of war now lay near Amboy, in order, it is ſuppoſed, to ſtop all navigation that way.

The number of Highlanders lately taken priſoners in the different veſſels from Scotland amounts to about 750.

IN CONGRESS, *July 4*, 1776.

A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *in* GENERAL CONGRESS *aſſembled.*

WHEN, in the courſe of human events, it becomes neceſſary for one people to diſſolve the political bands which connected them with another, and to aſſume, among the powers of the earth, the ſeparate and equal ſtation to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent reſpect to the opinions of mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes which impel them to the ſeparation.

We hold theſe truths to be ſelf evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs. That to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to inſtitute new government, laying its foundation on ſuch principles, and organiſing its powers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their ſafety and happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long eſtabliſhed ſhould not be changed for light and tranſient cauſes; and accordingly all experience hath ſhewn, that mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by abolishing the forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long train of abuſes and uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame object, evinces a deſign to reduce them under abſolute deſpotiſm, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off ſuch government, and to provide new guards for their future ſecurity. Such has been the patient ſufferance of theſe colonies, and ſuch is now the neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former ſyſtems of government. The hiſtory of the preſent King of Great Britain is a hiſtory of repeated injuries and uſurpations, all having in direct object the eſtabliſhment of an abſolute tyranny over theſe ſtates. To prove this, let facts be ſubmitted to a candid world.

He has refuſed his aſſent to laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to paſs laws of immediate and preſſing importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their operation till his aſſent ſhould be obtained; and, when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refuſed to paſs other laws for the accommodation of large diſtricts of people, unleſs thoſe people would relinquish the right of repreſentation in the legiſlature, a right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legiſlative bodies at places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the depoſitory of their public records, for the ſole purpoſe of fatiguing them into compliance with his meaſures. He has diſſolved Repreſentative Houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly firmneſs his invaſions on the rights of the people. He has refuſed for a long time, after ſuch diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the legiſlative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exerciſe; the ſtate remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the dangers of invaſion from without, and convulſions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of theſe ſtates; for that purpoſe obſtructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refuſing to paſs others to encourage their migrations hither, and raiſing the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obſtructed the adminiſtration of juſtice, by refuſing his aſſent to laws for eſtabliſhing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their ſalaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and ſent hither ſwarms of officers to harraſs our people, and eat out their ſubſtance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, ſtanding armies, without the conſent of our legiſlatures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and ſuperior to, the civil power. He has combined with others to ſubject us to a juriſdiction foreign to our conſtitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his aſſent to their acts of pretended legiſlation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock trial, from puniſhment for any murders which they ſhould commit on the inhabitants of theſe ſtates: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For impoſing taxes on us without our conſent: For depriving us, in many caſes, of the benefits of trial by jury: For tranſporting us beyond ſeas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free ſyſtem of Engliſh laws in a neighbouring province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an example and inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute rule into theſe colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our moſt valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments: For ſuſpending our own legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves invested with power to legiſlate for us in all caſes whatſoever. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war againſt us. He has plundered our ſeas, ravaged our coaſts, burnt our towns, and deſtroyed the lives of our people. He is, at this time, tranſporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, deſolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumſtances of cruelty and perfidy, ſcarcely paralleled in the moſt barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civiliſed nation. He has conſtrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high ſeas to bear arms againſt their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themſelves by their hands. He has excited domeſtic inſurrections amongſt us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the mercileſs Indian Savages, whoſe known rule of warfare is an undiſtinguiſhed deſtruction of all ages, ſexes, and conditions.

In every ſtage of theſe oppreſſions we have petitioned for redreſs in the moſt humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been anſwered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whoſe character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Britiſh brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legiſlature to extend an unwarrantable juriſdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumſtances of our emigration and ſettlement here. We have appealed to their native juſtice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to diſavow theſe uſurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correſpondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of juſtice and of conſanguinity. We muſt, therefore, acquieſce in the neceſſity, which denounces our ſeparation, and hold them, as we hold the reſt of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congreſs aſſembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of theſe colonies, ſolemnly publiſh and declare, that theſe United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the ſtate of Great Britain is and ought to be totally diſſolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eſtabliſh commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the ſupport of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our ſacred honour.

Signed by order and in behalf of Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

YESTERDAY Capt. Metſon, late of the ſnow Dickenſon, of this port, arrived here from Briſtol, but laſt from the Weſt Indies.—He ſailed from this place laſt February, bound for Nantz, but the mate, aſſiſted by the crew, ſeized and confined the Captain on the coaſt of Portugal, and then altered their courſe for London; the ſoutherly winds driving them into Briſtol channel, they arrived at Briſtol the 8th of April, when the mate propoſed to ſet off immediately for London with all the letters and papers on board for the inſpection of Government. The veſſel was detained at Briſtol till the determination of government concerning her ſhould be known.

Extract of a letter from AMSTERDAM.

"I am very ſorry to confirm the report of a veſſel from Philadelphia to France being in Briſtol. Meſſ. Bayard, Jackſon, and Co's. letter of the 13th of January, 1776. to Capt. Metſon, is publiſhed in all the newspapers of the 12th of April; and the villains have told of ſix other Captains that ſailed with them on the ſame account, and the ſignals they are to make at the capes of Delaware on their return."

Extract of a letter from TRENTON, *dated this morning (July 4) 5 o'clock.*

"A Gentleman, who this moment arrived, informs that about half paſt twelve on yeſterday noon, as he was paſſing from Staten Iſland to Brunſwick, he was ſurpriſed by three or four officers and about one hundred regulars, who detained him upwards of two hours.

"In the courſe of his confinement he met with Courtland Skinner, who told him that General Howe, with his army, from ſeven to ten thouſand men, had landed the night before, and taken poſſeſſion of every paſs on the iſland. He ſays he ſaw moſt of the troops, but, as they were diſperſed through the iſland, he could form no idea of their numbers. Skinner alſo told him that the fleet from England had arrived at the Hook, on the night of their landing, with ten thouſand men, who were to land on Staten Iſland, as this morning; that they had placed two regiments oppoſite Amboy, had planted ſeveral pieces of cannon there, and at each of the ferries. He alſo aſked the officers if the commiſſioners were come, to which they anſwered yes, and that they were the very men moſt proper to ſettle differences of this ſort, and alſo told him they were determined to diſlodge our worthy General from New-York.

"He left New York yeſterday morning, where the Jerſey militia had moſt of them arrived; that the General and his troops were in high ſpirits; and he ſuppoſes much diſappointed at this ſudden movement of Howe's. The Jerſey militia have turned out unanimouſly, to their great credit, but as moſt of them are gone over to York, would it not be neceſſary for Pennſylvania to ſend them aſſiſtance? The Gentleman thinks that both the General's expreſs (if one was ſent) and the ſtage are in all probability ſtopped, for which reaſon I thought it neceſſary to ſend an expreſs. I fear I ſhall not be able to join our worthy General; however, I am determined to try, and if I fail muſt be ſatisfied with having done my duty.

"Howe treated him very genteelly, and diſmiſſed him at half paſt two. The enemy have taken ſeveral of the rifle men, who were on their way to Pennſylvania. I hope all ſuch ſcoundrels, who will quit an army in ſight of an enemy, may meet the ſame fate."

July 8. This day, at 12 o'clock, the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE will be proclaimed at the State Houſe.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 20.

Extract from an officer's Journal, who was at the late cannonade at GWYN'S ISLAND.

ON Monday the 8th inſtant, about 7 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Lewis arrived at Gwyn's Iſland, attended by Colonels Woodford, Stephen, Buckner, and Weedon. That night a battery of 2 eighteen pounders was opened againſt the enemy's fleet, which conſiſted of the Roebuck, Fowey, Otter, Dunmore, ſeveral tenders, and upwards of 60 other veſſels of various ſorts. At 8 o'clock next morning the General announced his orders for attacking the enemy's fleet and camp, by putting a match to the firſt gun himſelf, which was pointed at the Dunmore, then lying neareſt our battery; this ſhot paſſed through her. Our lower battery, of four guns, nines and ſixes, commanded by Lieutenant Denny, had orders to direct its fire partly at the ſhipping, and partly at the enemy's camp and battery on the oppoſite ſide of the haven. The Dunmore ſtood our fire about a quarter of an hour, in which time, however, ſhe fired but five guns, and then ſlipped her cables and hauled out. She did not, however, get out of our reach before ſhe received ten ſhot from the batteries, three of which raked her fore and aft. The ſecond ſhot from our eighteen pounders killed the boatſwain, and wounded two others mortally. Lord Dunmore was wounded in the leg by a ſplinter, occaſioned by a nine pound ſhot from Denny's battery. The Otter laid her broadſide to us, when, according to a former promiſe from Capt. Squire, we expected ſhe would at leaſt have given us ſome rounds; but, receiving a ſhot between wind and water, ſhe ſeemed glad to get away on the retreat, without firing a gun. By this time the whole fleet was in confuſion, many veſſels ſlipped their cables to get out of the way of our eighteen pounders. The enemy's battery was alſo ſoon ſilenced, and their camp thrown into confuſion from the cannon directed to play on them. About half after nine the fire ceaſed, and about twelve was renewed with vigour. We ſhould have attempted a landing upon the iſland during the cannonade, but had not veſſels to croſs the haven. This night the General ordered all the canoes in the different creeks on our ſide the haven to be collected in order to croſs next morning. Early in the morning of the 10th, we obſerved the enemy's fleet under way, except three tenders which lay in the haven to prevent our croſſing. Theſe it was neceſſary to take or remove. They had, the preceding night, thrown out their ballaſt in order to get out at the lower end of the iſland, if obliged to fly; but, as it was low water when we attacked them, which we did with two braſs ſix pounders, which were admirably ſerved by Capt. Harriſon, they could not effect their purpoſe. The Lady Charlotte, a ſloop, mounting ſix carriage guns, we firſt attacked. She lay about 300 yards from the ſhore, and kept up a very briſk fire upon us, till at laſt ſhe got aground. Capt. Smith's company was ordered to board her in canoes, but before they could reach her the crew quitted in their boat. Captain Smith paſſed by the ſloop, with great ſpirit purſued their boats, and came up with part of the crew before they could clear themſelves of a long point on which they landed; ſome he took, but the commander of the tender, who was wounded in the thigh and had one arm broken, made his eſcape. A ſchooner, carrying ſix ſwivels, two carriage guns, and a cohorn, was abandoned during the engagement with the ſloop, as was alſo a large pilot boat, which fell into our hands. Two hundred men were immediately ordered to land on the iſland, under the command of Col. M'Clanahan; but this took up ſo much time in our ſmall veſſels that the enemy had an opportunity of retreating to their ſhips; till, however, in ſo precipitate a manner, that they left behind one of their cannon, ſeveral of their ſick, and a great part of their effects. A number of Negroes, cattle, horſes, and furniture, has fallen into our hands. The deplorable ſituation of the miſerable wretches left behind is beyond deſcription. The flight of the fleet was ſo ſudden that they left anchors and cables to the amount of 1000 or 1500l. On the 11th I reconnoitred the iſland, and was at the wrecks of three veſſels which they burnt in their confuſion; as alſo of two row gallies. It is ſuppoſed they buried 300 Negroes whilſt on the iſland, which was only ſeven weeks. During the firing on the enemy's camp, two marines were knocked down. In this affair both officers and men of the regulars, minute battalion, and militia, behaved with great ſpirit and activity. If the ſmall-pox and putrid fever had not raged on the iſland, boats would have been provided in time; and, there is no doubt, from what I ſaw of the officers and men, that they would have landed and taken almoſt every man and every thing belonging to the enemy on the iſland; but, as we muſt have run a great riſk of taking the infection of the terrible diſorders, it was not judged prudent to do any thing more than to drive of the enemy, and confine them to their ſhips. The large ſhip which they burnt was not the Dunmore. It is ſaid, that another was ſunk at the mouth of Rappahannock. Many poor Negroes were found on the iſland dying of the putrid fever; others dead in the open fields; a child was found ſucking at the breaſt of its dead mother. In one place you might ſee a poor wretch half dead making ſigns for water, in another, others endeavauring to crawl away from the intolerable ſtench of dead bodies lying by their ſides; in ſhort, it was a ſhocking ſcene. Dunmore's neglect of thoſe poor creatures, ſuffering numbers of them to periſh for want of common neceſſaries and the leaſt aſſiſtance, one would think enough to diſcourage others from joining him. The fleet went off in a ſad plight, and muſt be at a great loſs where to go to, for they lay at anchor in Potowmack river 16 hours, with a fair wind up the river or the bay. They could not return to Norfolk, as the harbour there is well fortified.

Extract of a letter from Major General LEE *to the Hon.* EDMUND PENDLETON, *Eſq; dated* CHARLESTOWN, *June* 29, 1776.

"Yeſterday, about 11 o'clock, the enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of one 50, one 40, and 6 frigates, came to an anchor before fort Sullivan, and began one of the moſt furious cannonades I ever heard or ſaw. Their project was apparently at the ſame time to land their troops on the eaſt end of the iſland. Twice they attempted it, and twice were gallantly repulſed. The ſhips continued their fire on the fort till 11 at night. The behaviour of the garriſon, both men and officers, with Col. Moutrie at their head, I confeſs aſtoniſhed me. It was brave to the laſt degree. I

had no idea that ſo much coolneſs and intrepidity could be diſplayed by a collection of raw recruits as I was witneſs of in this garriſon. Had we been better ſupplied with ammunition, it is moſt probable their ſquadron would have been utterly deſtroyed. However, they have no reaſon to triumph. One of their frigates is now in flames, another loſt its bow-ſprit, the commodore and the 40 gun ſhip had their mizzens ſhot away, and are otherwiſe much damaged. In ſhort, they may be ſaid, in this their firſt effay on South Carolina, to have been worſted; but I preſume they will make another attempt. Our loſs is 10 killed, 22 wounded, 7 of whom have loſt their legs or arms. The defences of the fort have received no injury; only one gun diſmounted. I ſhall write, when the affair is finiſhed, a more accurate relation to your Convention, and to the Congreſs. In the mean time I think it but juſtice to publiſh the merits of Col. Moultrie and his brave garriſon. Col. Thompſon of the South Carolina rangers acquitted himſelf moſt nobly in repulſing the troops who attempted to land at the other end of the iſland. I know not which corps I have the greateſt reaſon to be pleaſed with, Mughlenburg's Virginians, or the North Carolina troops: They are both equally alert, zealous, and ſpirited. The frigate that was on fire is this moment blown up."

We hear the Delawar Indians have killed and ſcalped one man on our frontiers. The Shawaneſe have ſent in four hoſtages, agreeable to a treaty ſettled with them ſome time ago.

A Gentleman from Philadelphia informs, that General Howe had landed 18,000 men upon Staten Iſland, and that an army of continental troops was forming in New Jerſey, to conſiſt of 15,000 men; that our army in Canada had retired to Lake Champlain, and that General Gates had taken command of 12,000 men, with orders to call out 15000 Connecticut minute-men if neceſſary, to act againſt General Burgoyne, who is arrived at the Sorel with 8000 regulars, and a large body of Canadians and Indians; that the Mayor of New York was condemned the 2d inſtant, as a principal in the plot to aſſaſſinate the General, &c.

Wedneſday laſt Benjamin Woodward, mentioned in our laſt to be concerned in counterfeiting the paper currency of this colony, was committed to the public gaol, with four of his accomplices, viz. three Cooks and one Wray, all from Pittſylvania.

In CONVENTION, *July* 5, 1776.

RESOLVED, that the following ſentences in the morning and evening ſervice ſhall be omitted: *O Lord ſave the King. And mercifully hear us when we call upon thee.*

That the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th ſentences in the litany, for the King's Majeſty, and the royal family, &c. ſhall be omitted.

That the two prayers for the King's Majeſty, and the royal family, in the morning and evening ſervice, ſhall be omitted.

That the prayers in the communion ſervice which acknowledge the authority of the King, and ſo much of the prayer for the church militant as declares the ſame authority, ſhall be omitted, and this alteration made in one of the above prayers in the communion ſervice: *Almighty and everlaſting God, we are taught by thy holy word that the hearts of all rulers are in thy governance, and that thou doſt diſpoſe and turn them as it ſeemeth beſt to thy godly wiſdom, we humbly beſeech thee ſo to diſpoſe and govern the hearts of all the magiſtrates of this commonwealth, that in all their thoughts, words, and works they may evermore ſeek thy honour and glory, and ſtudy to preſerve thy people committed to their charge, in wealth, peace, and godlineſs. Grant this, O merciful father for thy dear ſon's ſake, Jeſus Chriſt, our Lord. Amen.*

That the following prayer ſhall be uſed, inſtead of the prayer for the King's Majeſty, in the morning and evening ſervice: *O Lord, our heavenly father, high and mighty, King of Kings, Lord of Lords, the only ruler of the univerſe, who doſt from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, moſt heartily we beſeech thee with thy favour to behold the magiſtrates of this commonwealth, and ſo replenish them with the grace of thy holy ſpirit, that they may always incline to thy will, and walk in thy ways; endue them plenteouſly with heavenly gifts; ſtrengthen them, that they may vanquiſh and overcome all their enemies; and finally, after this life, they may obtain everlaſting joy and felicity, through Jeſus Chriſt, our Lord. Amen.*

In the 20th ſentence of the litany uſe theſe words: *That it may pleaſe thee to endue the magiſtrates of this commonwealth with grace, wiſdom, and underſtanding.*

In the ſucceeding one, uſe theſe words: *That it may pleaſe thee to bleſs and keep them, giving them grace to execute juſtice, and to maintain truth.*

Let every other ſentence of the litany be retained, without any alteration, except the above ſentences recited.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.

(A copy) *J. Tazewell*, clerk of the Convention.

TEN POUNDS Bounty will be given by the Officers of the 1ſt Regiment for any Perſon well qualified who will undertake to be FIFE-MAJOR to their Regiment.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 18, 1776.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED, or STOLEN,

on the 5th of this Month, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, 14 Hands and an Inch high, with a Switch Tail, Blaze Face, a Blemiſh on his right Eye, and I think his right hind Foot is white; trots and gallops. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. *Richard Timberlake* in *King William*, or the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if ſtolen, THREE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

tf JAMES CRAIG.

SEAMEN WANTED.

A CAREFUL Man, who is capable of taking the Command of a Sloop bound to *Britain*, a good Man for a Mate, and 4 Seamen, will meet with good Encouragament by applying on Board the *Jane & Elizabeth*, now lying in *Mattapony*, at Mr. *Frazer's* Ferry, or by applying to Capt. *Robert Robertſon* at *York*, or Mr. *Richard Hanſon* at *Peterſburg*. 2

RICHMOND, *July* 16, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subſcriber, alſo Perſons that can ſpin Wool, Linen, or Cotten.----I want ſome Apprentices for the Weaving Buſineſs. (6) GARDINER FLEMING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, a likely bald-faced ſorrel HORSE, with a ſhort Switch Tail and Mane, one fore and one hind Leg a little white, branded on the near Buttock T N, his Breaſt marked by going in a Gear, trots and canters. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, oppoſite Mr. *Gabriel Maupin's*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

2‖ MORTO BRIEN.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, at *Hanover* Town, two likely SORREL HORSES; one is about 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a Blaze Face, one of his hind Feet and Part of the Leg white, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, drags both hind Feet, trots and gallops well, runs very well in a Chair, and branded on the near Shoulder, low down, F. The other is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, with a few gray Hairs intermixed in his Tail and Mane, ſome baddle Spots a little behind his Withers, paces, trots, and gallops well, and goes very well in a Chair; his Brand (if any) forgot. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to any Perſon who will bring me the ſaid Horſes, or give ſuch Intelligence that I get them again, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief, if a white Man.

‖ RICHARD BURNLEY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named BAGLEY, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, black Complexion, and well made; had on, when he went away, a white *Ruſſia* Drab Coat, brown Linen Breeches, with Waiſtbands of a lighter Colour, and a Dowlas Shirt much worn. He has ſeveral Relations in *Glouceſter* County, and it is probable he may be gone that way. Whoever delivers the ſaid Slave to me in *Williamſburg* ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward. (tf NICHOLAS SCOUVEMONT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 6, 1776.

I HAVE juſt received forty one SMALL ARMS, which I would ſell on moderate Terms altogether, and have ſtill by me an Aſſortment of SWORDS. WM. PITT.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* ANSON *County,* NORTH CAROLINA, *on* ADKIN *River, near the* NARROWS,

ONE Tract of LAND containing 300 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Storehouſe, and every other convenient and neceſſary Houſe, either for a Merchant or private Perſon. On this Place there is alſo a public Ferry eſtabliſhed. ----I have alſo four other Tracts of LAND on the ſaid River, and in the ſame County, near the Place above-mentioned, which I would ſell on reaſonable Terms. Theſe Lands are exceeding good either for Corn, Tobacco, Wheat, or any Kind of Grain whatever.-----I have likewiſe for Sale, in the County of *Roan*, in ſaid Province, three other Tracts of LAND within about 20 Miles of *Saliſbury*, the Soil of which is exceeding good for Tobacco, Corn, or any other Kind of Grain. And another Tract of LAND in the County of *Guilford*, containing 250 Acres, near the *Croſs Roads*, exceeding rich. And alſo one other Tract of LAND in *Granville* County, on the Waters of *Nuſe*, very good for Corn, or any other Kind of Grain; it is very remarkable for good Range, and contains 250 Acres.----The Terms of Sale may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Granville* County, *North Carolina*.

(1) EDWARD MOORE, Junior.

LINENS

OF VARIOUS KINDS

To be ſold at the Subſcriber's Store, who hopes to be conſtantly ſupplied with a general Aſſortment.

JOHN BROWNLOW.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 7, 1776.

BUTE *County (North Carolina) July* 7, 1776.

TO be SOLD, or RENTED, at a reaſonable Rate, a valuable Tract of Land on *Roanoke* River, near *Black* Ferry, containing upwards of 2000 Acres, Part of which are very good low Grounds for Tobacco, cleared Land to work 15 Hands, a very good Griſt-Mill newly built on a fine Stream, and Bolting-Cloths will be ſet to work in her immediately.----I have ſeveral other Tracts of Land in ſaid County, which I would either rent or ſell, and likewiſe ſome valuable Dwelling-Houſes in different Places, near the Courthouſe, now vacant, and ſome of them well ſituated for public Buſineſs. The Terms may be known of the Subſcriber, near *Bute* Courthouſe.

(1) PHILEMON HAWKINS.

To be SOLD *at* NEWCASTLE, *for ready Money, on* MONDAY *the* 29*th of* JULY,

SUNDRY GOODS, the Remains of a Store lately kept by Mr. *Thomas Cary*.--------At the ſame Time will be expoſed to Sale, ſome *London* made elegant MOHOGANY FURNITURE (which has been but little uſed) conſiſting of Chairs, Tables, Bedſteads with Curtains, &c. (2)

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on Saturday the 29th of *June*, in the Night, a BLACK HORSE about 13½ Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded (as well as I remember) on the near Buttock PS. He works remarkably well in Gear of any Kind, and is about 10 Years old. I will give 20s. to any Perſon who gives me ſuch information of him that I get him again, 40s. if delivered to me in the lower End of *Henrico* County, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief. JOHN DOLLARD.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, on *Bluſtone* Creek, a BROWN STEER about 4 Years old, with ſome white Spots on his left Flank, and ſome on his left Thigh, marked with a Half Crop in the right Ear, and a Slit in the left. (1) FRANCIS BARNES.

NEW KENT, *June* 25, 1776.

TAKEN up, between *Frazer*'s Ordinary, in this County, and *Richmond* Town, a CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Blaze in his Forehead, his Brand F, on the left Shoulder, and his left hind Foot white. The Owner may have him by applying to the Subſcriber, and paying Charges.

FRANCIS DANDRIDGE.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, near *Fourmile* Creek, a pale red STEER about 3 Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Slit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

MILNER REDFORD.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, a GRAY MARE much flea-bitten, about 13 Hands high, appears to be old, and branded on the left Shoulder F. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

(1) PHINEAS SKINNER.

TAKEN up, on *Moffat*'s Creek, in *Auguſta*, a dirty coloured black HORSE about 10 Years old, all his Feet and Part of his Legs white, a large Blaze in his Forehead down to his Noſe, a long Bob Tail, his Mane roached on the near Side, and branded on the near Buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11l. 10s. (1) JOHN NICKLE.

A PIECE dated the 16th of *April*, and publiſhed in Mr. *Purdie*'s Paper of the 18th of *June*, makes it my Duty to inform the Public that we did ſend a Sloop of ours to *Antigua* laſt Summer; that my Brother went with the Cargo, remained in the Iſlands, and ſent back the Sloop, with expreſs Orders that ſhe ſhould be returned to him by the 20th of *December*, promiſing to procure from *St. Euſtatia* ſuch Goods as might legally come to *America*; that it had been agreed on between my Brother and myſelf that no other Goods ſhould be admitted on Board; that, on the Sloop's ſailing from this, I wrote to my Brother, informing him that he could not bring in too large a Quantity of low-priced Linens and Writing-Paper; that I gave no directions, either in Writing or verbally, to any other Perſon whatever; that the Goods imported were contrary to my Intention, and without my Knowledge or Conſent. Theſe are Facts that I am very willing to declare on Oath. Had I reported the Arrival of thoſe Goods to the Committee, I apprehended they would have been remanded to the *Weſt Indies*, and was willing to riſk the Loſs of Veſſel and Cargo, at a time ſo critical. Under ſuch Circumſtances, would not Lenity beſt ſecure Friendſhip? The Sloop arrived in the Iſlands early in *December*; but, very unfortunately, my Brother had embarked for *Virginia* about forty Days before the Time limited by himſelf. JOHN FOWLER.

TO BE SOLD

At PETERSBURG, *on* Thurſday *the* 18*th Inſtant* (July) *for ready Money*,

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of Beds, Mohogony Tables, Chairs, China, Earthen, and Glaſs Ware, *&c.* Alſo Oſnabrugs (a little damaged) Plains, Rolls, ſome Wrappers, *Dutch* Blankets, ready made Linen for Negroes, 8d. Nails, ſingle, double, and brown Sugar, a ſmall Quantity of Salt, Writing-Paper, a Parcel of Medicines, all good Articles, with many other Neceſſaries too tedious to mention. For Conveniency of Purchaſers, the above will be ſold in ſmall Quantities, except the Medicines, which will be ſold together. (2) RICHARD HANSON.

THE Subſcriber is now ſettled in *Peterſburg*, where he carries on the COPPERSMITH's, BRASS-FOUNDER's, TINNER's, PEWTERER's, and PLUMBER's Branches, in the beſt and moſt expeditious Manner, and on the loweſt Terms, for ready Money. He makes and mends Stills, Pewter Worms, Kettles, Mill-Braſſes, *&c.* and repairs every Kind of Braſs, Copper, Tin, Pewter, or Lead Utenſils. He will give ready Money for old Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or Lead, and is in great Want of Spelter, or Spelter Soder, alſo Borax and Sal-Ammoniac (for which he will give the higheſt price) and coarſe and ſmooth Files. Any Perſon having thoſe Articles to diſpoſe of are requeſted to let the Subſcriber know thereof as ſoon as poſſible.----Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may rely upon his conſtant Endeavours to give Satisfaction.

JAMES HALDANE.

☞ Loſt, by the Subſcriber, at the Conflagration of *Norfolk*, a large Quantity of COPPER SHEETS and BOTTOMS. Whoever might have taken them from the ſituation they were in, thinking them loſt to the Owner, will much oblige me if they will deliver the ſame to me at *Peterſburg*, and I will give 1s. 6d. *per* lb. for them, or a reaſonable Satisfaction to any Perſon who will inform me where they are, or any other Goods that were taken out of my Houſe and Shops.

(3) JAMES HALDANE.

MANCHESTER, *July* 6, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon: Thoſe who have Accounts unſettled at the Store kept by me at this Place are requeſted to come and ſettle as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have Demands againſt me will be paid on Application.

ALEXANDER BANKS.

1

A YOUNG Man properly qualified to educate Children will meet with good Encouragement by applying to me at WESTOVER.

W. BYRD.

TO BE SOLD, a Tract of LAND in the County of CULPEPER, containing 200 Acres, being Part of the Eſtate of Mr. HANCOCK EUSTACE, deceaſed. Inquire of Mr. JOHN BLAIR of WILLIAMSBURG.

HANOVER *Town, July* 9, 1776.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, upon reaſonable Terms, either by Wholeſale or in ſmall Parcels, about four Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of DRY-GOODS, among which are a Quantity of Hyſon, Green, and Bohea Teas, alſo black Broadcloth, Crapes, Bombaseens, corded Tabbies, Damaſkus for Jackets, Ribands, Fans, Gloves, *&c.* and a conſiderable Quantity of Aliſpice.

2§ RICHARD ANDERSON.

MANCHESTER, *July* 9, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon.

DAVID MILLAR.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the ſecond Week in *May* laſt, a Servant Man named JOHN NEWTON, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, ſlender made, is an *Aſiatic Indian* by Birth, has been about twelve Months in *Virginia*, but lived ten Years (as he ſays) in *England*, in the Service of Sir *Charles Wolſworth*. He wears long black Hair, which inclines to curl, tied behind, and pinned up at the Sides; has a very ſour Look, and his Lips project remarkably forward. He left his Maſter on the Road from *Williamſburg*, between *King William* Courthouſe and *Todd's Bridge*, where he was left behind to come on ſlowly with a tired Horſe (which I have been informed is ſince dead) but has never made his Appearance at Home. He had on a Beaver Hat, much worn, a ſhort Poſtilion's Coat lapelled, and a Waiſtcoat of light brown Frieze, with common flat Metal Buttons, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and a Pair of large ſingle-rimmed Pinchbeck Buckles. He has been at *Richmond*, *Williamſburg*, and in other Parts of the Country, in the Service of Mr. *George Rootes* of *Frederick*, and Col. *Blackburn* of *Prince William*, of whom I had him; and as he is a good Barber and Hair-Dreſſer, it is probable he may endeavour to follow thoſe Occupations as a free Man. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in Gaol, giving me information thereof, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward; and if delivered to me at *Weſtwood*, in *Prince William*, further reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM BROWN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 5, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, laſt Night, out of Mrs. *Camp*'s Paſture, near this City, a dark brown MARE near 5 Feet high, about 10 Years old, with a Blaze Face, likely, and well made, very fat, ſhod round, paces well, but trots on rough Roads, not branded that I can remember. It is ſuppoſed he was ſtolen by two Deſerters from Capt. *Cabell*'s Company of Regulars, of the Names of *Cheatham* and *Vaughan*, who were enliſted in *Amherſt*, and may perhaps be gone that Way. I will give THREE POUNDS Reward to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Mare to Capt. *Robert Anderſon* in this City, Capt. *Abraham Cowley* in *Richmond*, Mr. *Richard Woods* in *Albemarle*, Capt. *Gabriel Penn* in *Amherſt*, Mr. *Sampſon Matthews* in *Auguſta*, or the Subſcriber, in *Botetourt*; if ſtolen, SIX POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief; and if ſecured in any County not convenient to deliver her to any of the Gentlemen above-mentioned, the ſame Reward upon Notice being given to PATRICK LOCKHART.

LATELY ſtrayed, or ſtolen, from the Camp near *Gwyn's* Iſland, in *Gloucester* County, a yellowiſh colored WAGGON HORSE about 14 Hands high, with a flaxen Mane and Tail, branded V, and belongs to one of the public Waggons. Any Perſon that will deliver the ſaid Horſe to me in *Williamſburg*, or to the Waggon-Maſter, ſhall have a proper Reward for their trouble.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Treaſury Office, July 5, 1776.

I HAVE appointed Mr. John Burwell to ſign the Bills of 153, dated July 1775, *in the Room of Edmund Randolph, Eſq; who hath declined that Buſineſs.*

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, well adapted for Tobacco, Wheat, Hemp, *&c.* containing 2400 Acres. It lies on *Flat* Creek, a Branch of *James* River, in AMHERST County. There are convenient Houſes on the ſaid Land, and cleared Ground ſufficient to work ſixteen Hands The Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. Inquire of the Subſcriber.——On the firſt THURSDAY in DECEMBER will be ſold, on the ſaid Plantation, about 40 NEGROES, with the Stock of Cattle and Hogs; alſo the Corn, Wheat, and Plantation Utenſils. Two Years Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security. Seven and a Half per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money.

5 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

YORK, *July* 5, 1776.

WANTED immediately, to mount the 6th Troop, a Number of HORSES, either Bays, Browns, Sorrels, or Cheſtnuts, from 4 to 7 Years old, and not under 14 Hands high. I will give a good Price for ſuch as ſhall anſwer the Purpoſe they are intended for.

JOHN NELSON.

GLOUCESTER County, *July* 4, 1776.

THE Subſcriber, underſtanding as many Branches of the WEAVING BUSINESS as any Perſon in this Colony, would be very glad to ſet up a Manufactory for weaving LINENS, COTTONS, WOOLLENS, and SHIP CANVASS, which he will engage ſhall not be inferior to any imported from *England*. He was employed for three Years by *Warner Lewis*, Eſq; of this County, to whom he refers any Gentleman for his Character and Abilities in his Profeſſion; and will be ready to wait upon any One, at any Time or Place. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

WILLIAM & MARY *College, June* 21, 1776.

THOSE young Gentlemen who have a Right to their Maintenance in the College, commonly ſtyled Foundationers, are deſired to return to the College as ſoon as poſſible, unleſs they chooſe to have their Places filled up by other Perſons.

By Order of the Preſident and Maſters.

4 EMMANUEL JONES, Clerk.

WANTED, at *Hunter's* Iron Works, the Falls of *Rappahannock* River, in the Manufactory of ſmall Arms, a Number of Hands who underſtand the File, alſo Anchor Smiths, Blackſmiths, and Nailers, to whom ſuitable Encouragement will be given; where may be had, for ready Money only, Bar Iron, Pullers Shears, Files, and a Variety of Articles made in the Iron Branch, and where Tradeſmen of every Kind, who incline to ſettle, may have Half Acre Lots of Land at a ſmall Ground Rent for ever, and may be aſſiſted in building, Proviſions, and Materials, and the Produce of their Labour taken in Payment for the ſame. Apply to *John Strode*, Manager of ſaid Works. (20)

RUN away, on *Tueſday* the 19th Inſtant, three *Virginia* born Negro Men Slaves, the Property of Col. *John Fry*'s Eſtate, *viz.*—HARRY, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, yellow Complexion, has a Scar on his Face, is a ſenſible artful Fellow, and about 30 Years old.——YORK, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a ſtout, likely, well made Fellow, black Complexion, one of his Legs ſmaller than the other, has a Scar on one of his Arms, occaſioned by a Burn, and about 26 Years old.——ADAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, yellow Complexion, thin viſaged, buſhy Hair, and about 40 Years old. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Cloaths they carried with them, having different Kinds. Whoever will deliver the above-mentioned Slaves to Mr. *Richard Adams*, in *Richmond* Town, Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in *New Kent*, Mr. *Henry Fry*, in *Culpeper*, or to the Subſcriber in *Buckingham*, ſhall be paid 40*s.* for each of them. (4) JOHN NICHOLAS.